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# The CAROLINA FARMER

*Vol. 18* *April, 1963* *No. 4*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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EXECUTIVE MANAGER
P. O. BOX 1699 - RALEIGH, N. C.

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REPRESENTED NATIONALLY BY
RURAL ELECTRIC CONSUMER
PUBLICATIONS
THE SHOREHAM BUILDING
15TH & H STS. N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.


**COVER** — Carla Holland of Raleigh performs a fishing ballet on the sands for her photographer father, Charles Holland. And in case you haven't looked at the calendar lately—it is beach-and-fishing time.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED AT RALEIGH, N. C. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RALEIGH, N. C. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR.


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## Strawberries In The Sea

*The man in the wilderness asked of me,*
*"How many strawberries in the sea?"*
*I answered him as I thought good,*
*"As many as red herrings grow in the woods."*
—NURSERY RHYME

THE WELL-KNOWN red herring—something tossed in to divert the subject from the main question—is really getting a workout these days.

A member of the State Utilities Commission likens it to "trying the other man's lawyer" (see story, page 11). Whatever the analogy, it's apparent that attempts are being made to divert attention from the real issues at stake in utilities questions now before the General Assembly.

The infamous "buy-out" proposal of the General Statutes Commission — which would allow private power companies to confiscate the property of rural electric cooperative owners — is overshadowing the legitimate legislative needs of the public and the cooperatives.

As bad, the proposal is diverting attention from needed reforms in the regulation of private power company rates.

And the contest is not—as one newspaper editorial headlined it recently — "Co-ops Vs. Free Enterprise." That inaccurate phrase merely reflects power company propaganda.

The real problems are these:

—the lack of statutes which will protect the legitimate rights of towns and rural electric cooperatives when cooperative territory is annexed into the town.

—the need for legislation which will protect the cooperatives and the public from costly duplication of electric facilities.

—the need for a realistic method upon which the State Utilities Commission can determine reasonable and just rates for utilities.

These problems can't be faced by counting strawberries in the ocean or red herrings in the woods.

## THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*



I read someplace once that in Philadelphia there is an office which handles a problem that city has long had. The sole task of this bureau is (or was) to write letters to people who make jokes—in print or over the air—about the City of Brotherly Love.

For instance, I suppose if a TV comedian were to say, "I went to Philadelphia last weekend, but it was closed," he would likely rate an airmail letter pointing out that Philadelphia is really a lively, progressive place. (I recall taking in four double-feature movies there one weekend.)

This one ought to rate a special delivery letter: "Hear about the big contest? First prize is a one-week vacation in Philadelphia. Second prize is two weeks there."

I imagine things like that could keep at least one office busy.

But the reason I mention all this is: I think someone should start an office which would have as its sole task writing letters to misinformed editors. Especially when the subject is rural electrification.

Every week I get a stack of newspaper clippings. And every week I'm appalled at the lack of understanding (or knowledge) some of these clippings indicate.

Consider this editorial headline: "Co-ops Vs. Free Enterprise."

The dilemma presented by that statement is monumental.

It likely would surprise Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, who has said: "Cooperatives are the very essence of free enterprise. . . . Nothing could be more American in its basic spirit and purpose."

Or Adlai Stevenson, who once commented: "Cooperatives . . . stand today the zealous guardians of genuine economic freedom and individual enterprise, so essential in a truly democratic society."

Saying that co-ops are fighting free enterprise is misinformation enough. But when the "free enterprise" turns out to be private power companies, it's almost staggering!

I'll wager that most any high school student can tell you that utilities are cited in his economics textbook as the almost perfect example of monopoly. They're chartered by the state to perform a task for the state—the providing of a needed service. In return for providing that service, the state sees to it that the company is fairly rewarded. (Often it's more than fairly rewarded — but that's another problem.)

The whole statement gets my nomination for the "Most Misleading Headline of the Year."

And—unfortunately—what wa under it was worse! (If that's po sible.)

On second thought, I'm not su that a letter-writing bureau is th answer to this problem. Edito are wont to disregard letters th don't agree with their editoria

What we really need is for ed tors to inform themselves on su jects about which they intend draw judgments. (And we need help them become informed.)

Anyway, if there's anything that story about the Philadelph letter-writing office, I expect I'll hearing from it shortly.

With my luck, newspaper edito probably have such an office a I'll be hearing from it, too.

Oh, well, did you hear about t newspaper editor who went Philadelphia and . . .

## GERTRUDE *by Ted Trogdon*



"That was my 'I just layed an egg with two yokes' cackle."



# TARHEEL RURAL LINES

## reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

★*Professor confesses purpose of General Statutes Commission report*

★*Commissioner Eller says earnings of N. C. utilities among highest in country*

★*North Carolina average power rates next to highest among surrounding states*

*By J. C. Brown Jr.*

THE CHAIRMAN of the General Statutes Commission in effect confessed to the General Assembly that it was indeed a purpose of the Commission to see rural electric cooperatives taken out of consumer ownership and turned over to profit utilities.

Prof. Frank W. Hanft, the chairman of the Commission, appeared before a joint meeting of the House and Senate Utilities Committees April 3 to continue his explanation of the Commission's report. Hanft, a Chapel Hill law teacher, said the rural electric cooperatives were subsidized, but offered no accurate evidence to substantiate the claim.

HE TOLD the committee, erroneously, that North Carolina co-ops had received subsidies totalling $136 million. He apparently was making reference to interest-bearing loan funds.

*The 33 electric cooperatives serving in North Carolina have actually had total advances of loan funds amounting to $132,002,398. They have repaid $60,505,692 in principal, interest and advance payments. The loans can hardly be classified a subsidy.*

If Hanft's commission delved into other aspects of public policy regarding suspected subsidy, no report has been made of it. Why it avoided such questions of public concern as rapid tax write-offs enjoyed by power companies, and overcharges, hasn't been answered.

As reported here last month, profit power companies operating in North Carolina, over a five-year period, overcharged their customers $136 million in excess of a 6 percent rate of return.

★

UTILITIES COMMISSIONER TOM ELLER appeared before the joint committees on April 11 and took issue with Professor Hanft's recommendations that a "fair value" basis for rate-making be retained. Eller said that when he was a student of Dr. Hanft's, the professor was very critical of "fair value." (Under the "fair value" standard, utilities are allowed to earn on the replacement value of their property less depreciation.)

North Carolina now follows, more or less, a fair value approach to rate-making. Eller, who is regarded as voicing a consumer's interest on the Utilities Commission, has waged a campaign against perpetuating this standard.

HIS OBJECTIONS to it were partly based upon the great expense incurred in determining the fair value. Eller pointed out that this expense was passed on to the consumer. *(Continued on next page.)*

# TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

(Continued from page 5

*Eller said that Carolina Power & Light Company had never had th value of its property actually determined on the basis of fair value. H added that CP&L in modern times has never been subject to a "gener rate investigation."*

★

SEVERAL TIMES during the hearings, members of the Gener Statutes Commission and, on April 11, Harry Westcott, chairman of th State Utilities Commission, commented on North Carolina's allegedly lo electric rates.

Eller claimed that to the extent they were low in comparison, oth things than "fair value" were responsible. He mentioned specifically com petition, Appalachian coal, favorable freight rates, management efficienc and the "influence of government power."

HE ADDED that if the rate comparison was a valid comparison, the one is also compelled to compare the earnings of the utilities.

*"The earnings of major companies in North Carolina are among th highest in the country," Eller said. "I think more of these benefits shoul be passed on to customers."*

★

THE STATEMENTS that North Carolina's rates were the lowe of those states around them seem to be in conflict with Federal Pow Commission findings, as reported in "Typical Electric Bills—1961."

Comparing cities of 2,500 population and more, and using state ave age bills for 250 kilowatt hours for residential service, the FPC reports sho North Carolina charges to be higher than Tennessee, Georgia and Sou Carolina.

The figures are: Virginia—$7.65; North Carolina—$6.75; South Car lina—$6.74; Georgia—$6.32; and Tennessee—$5.02.

★

FOR A FACT, power rates in the Southeast and Northwest, whe there are several great power-producing federal river development projec are lower than in the Northeast, where the power companies have succes fully blocked river development.

How long this will remain true depends upon how successful the pow companies are in their current campaign to block alternative sources power for consumer-owned electric systems.

Last month, 13 power company officials appeared before Congressiona committees to try to block REA loan funds—especially loans for generati and transmission. While North Carolina cooperatives, except for the Out Banks, have never gone into the generating business, the availability of t loan funds has been an important bargaining device. Tarheel co-ops b almost all of their power from the private companies.




HE CAROLINA FARMER in-
tes comments on rural electrifi-
tion and other topics. Try to
ep your letters short. Remem-
r that we cannot print unsign-
letters. If you wish, we will
thhold your name. Write to Box
99, Raleigh.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The follow-
g letters were received by Tar-
el Electric Membership Associa-
n from individuals seeking in-
rmation about the rural electri-
ation program. The names of
e writers are withheld because
ese people did not write direct-
to THE CAROLINA FARMER.)

Chapel Hill

ar Sir:

Our ultra-rightists are more
an busy attacking cooperatives.
nce I know what consumer co-
s can do, I'd like to have all the
lp in background information
u may have help before I draft let-
s to the editor here and nearby.
I believe consumer-owned co-ops
e the highest form of private
terprise, and they do more to
lp lift a region's economy by its
n boot-straps than any other
m of private enterprise.

Henderson

ar Sir:

Carolina Power & Light Co.
kes such a big thing out of the
es they pay. Please get the
rth Carolina listener straight
this deal. They pay no taxes.
e rate-fixing body adds enough
the rates we pay to take care of
taxes. They collect the taxes
m us and hand it over to the
ernments, local and federal.
hey rave about the number of
zens who own their company.
rt at once telling the world how
ny own stock in your coopera-
es.

**ou're right. The Utilities
mmission does allow CP&L to
ect enough from its customers
ay its taxes. In fact, it allows
m to collect more than enough.
According to Federal Power Commission records, CP&L from 1956-60 collected more than $11 million from its customers for payment of taxes—and has not been required to pay this amount to the government.**

**As to who owns CP&L, we can't say for sure. We do know, however, that one percent of the adult population owns 76 percent of all corporation stocks. And we do know that each member of an electric cooperative is an equal part-owner of his cooperative.**

**—The Editor**

Carolina Beach

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate up to one dozen copies of your facts sheet on rural electrification in this state. I plan to distribute them judiciously. I could use more, but doubt you would send more.

I can tell you plenty about the arrogance, deceit and neglect of private power companies, through personal experience. In the twenties I was in the Legislature and helped to organize one rural co-op to serve a small rural eastern county. At that time less than five percent of the rural areas—outside the towns and main lines or roads—were served by public utilities. Today less than one tenth of one percent of all rural people are without such facilities and they could have them if they wished. Did I say in the twenties? I meant to say in the early 1940's.

## IS THIS AN UNPROFITABLE RECORD?

**Reprinted from The Scotland Neck Commonwealth**

Well, let's see what the experience of ten years shows.

The John H. Kerr Dam at Buggs Island, Va., which is operated by the government, and is termed a public power dam, was completed and put into operation shortly after the decision was rendered. During the ten years it has performed its major function of preventing flooding in Southside Virginia and in the Roanoke River Valley in North Carolina. It has prevented numerous floods, some of which would have been minor in damage and some which would have done great damage. In addition it has annually generated and sold enough power to the REA units, the Virginia Electric and Power Company and the Carolina Power and Light Company to show a profit on the operation, and has already paid back several million dollars plus interest on the approximately $88,000,000 which was spent for construction. It was estimated that the John H. Kerr Dam would amortize itself in fifty years, but at the rate of profit which has been in effect the amortization will be completed in a much shorter time because the financial returns from operation of the dam have exceeded expectations. This does not look like an unprofitable venture, as Justice Douglas predicted. The REA units have benefited considerably from construction of the Kerr Dam and some of them in Southside Virginia and in North Carolina which were operating at a loss, or at best only breaking even, have been and now are operating in the black because of the beneficial effects of cheap power they have been able to procure from the John H. Kerr Dam. The division of power from the John H. Kerr Dam between private and public power interests has proved beneficial to both groups. Again this doesn't look like an "unprofitable" venture.

**March Carolina Farmer Circulation: 169,507**

# Cooperatives Backing New Bill

A bill defining rights of rural electric cooperatives when their territories are annexed into incorporated towns was introduced into the North Carolina House of Representatives late last month.

The bill, which is being supported by the electric co-ops, was introduced by Rep. Carl Venters of Onslow County and 29 other members of the House.

Basically, the bill—numbered as H.B. 426—would:

● **Provide that** EMCs would have automatic franchises for 6 years in areas annexed into municipalities.

● **Provide that** after six years towns could grant, and EMCs accept, a franchise to continue service.

● **Provide for** financial compensation for the cooperatives in cases where the co-ops had to leave after 6 years.

● **Provide that** in cases where the town owns its own electric system, the electric membership corporation's lines and service rights would be sold to the town if the town so requested.

● **Provide for** a commission to determine a reasonable basis on which electric membership corporations might be taxed and make recommendations on taxation to the 1965 General Assembly.

Venters, in introducing the bill, pointed out that it was not an attempt to solve all of the utility matters before the General A sembly.

But, he said, "We do think it a fair solution to the conflic which arise when an electric me bership corporation service ar is annexed by a municipality.

"**It also** recognizes t willingness of these members corporations to pay taxes in ke ing with their ability to pay. recognizes that this ability n vary widely among the 33 operatives doing business North Carolina."

Venters added that "the n for this legislation has been s gested by the courts in decisi handed down during the past s




**New Bill in Legislature Is Designed to Help Answer This Question**

***H.B. 426—a bill defining rights of towns and rural electric cooperatives in instances where cooperative territories are annexed—is in the General Assembly.***

al years. Decisions of the Su-eme Court in the past three ars have held that when the rvice areas of the cooperatives e taken into a 'nonrural' town, e cooperative can continue serv-g only the members it already s there. If a member dies, or oves away, or resigns, the mem-rship corporation can't even rnish service to new members the same premises."

J. C. Brown Jr., executive man-er of Tarheel Electric, said the ate's cooperatives are backing e bill.

## Bill Signers

In addition to Rep. Venters, ese members of the N.C. House Representatives signed H.B. 26:

Austin Jones of Ashe
Ed Wilson of Caswell
Archie Lane of Perquimans
Ned Delamar of Pamlico
Hugh Ragsdale of Onslow
W. A. Forbes of Pitt
Moncie Daniels of Dare
Arthur Williamson of Columbus
James C. Green of Bladen
Mrs. John Hargett of Jones
I. Joseph Horton of Greene
Hugh Johnson of Duplin
B. Warner Evans of Chowan
George Wood of Camden
Raynor Woodard of Northampton
W. J. White of Tyrrell
Mark Bennett of Yancey
Mrs. John B. Chase of Wayne
Neill McFadyen of Hoke
Milburn E. Sawyer of Currituck
Roberts Jernigan of Hertford
Emmett Burdene of Bertie
Wayland Sermons of Beaufort
Tom Newman of Sampson
Liston Ramsey of Madison
William R. Pope of Iredell
R. D. McMillan of Robeson
Ashley Murphy of Pender
Lacy Thornburg of Jackson

"It seems to us to be reasonable," he said. "It recognizes the minimum protection that our cooperatives need, and it appears to us that it should be acceptable to municipalities."

He also added that the electric co-ops are "perfectly willing to pay taxes which wouldn't tend to raise our operating costs to the extent that we would have to raise rates."

Venters pointed out in his statement that the act allowing the formation of electric membership corporations designates them as public agencies of the State and subjects them to only such taxes as are paid by counties and municipalities. This means they pay no gross receipts tax or ad valorem property taxes.

**Members** of the commission which would be created are the chairman of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, the commissioner of revenue and a third person, selected by the Governor.

The bill also provides that all meetings of such a commission would be open to the public, as would the minutes of such meetings. This provision is in sharp contrast to action taken by the General Statutes Commission, which has presented a bill encouraging "buy-outs" of rural electric cooperatives. All its meetings were closed to the public, as are its records.

**Venters'** bill also would allow the commission to recommend what changes should be made in electric cooperatives' public agency status in light of any taxing proposals made.

One question which H.B. 426 does not meet is that concerning duplication of facilities in rural areas. It is expected that a bill or bills resolving this issue will be introduced into the General Assembly in a short time.

## WHAT CAN I DO?

MEMBERS of rural electric cooperatives often express an interest in being more active participants and effective owners in their organization. You are asked by the board and the manager to exercise your rights and to carry the individual responsibilities that go with ownership in a co-op. The question most often raised by members is, "Well, just what can I do?"

Here are some of the things that count. Check off the ones you will do during the coming year.

☐ Read the annual report and other information the co-op mails to you so that you will know something about how your co-op business is operating.

☐ Attend the annual meeting and speak up.

☐ Be sure to vote your choice of candidates in the election of directors. You can nominate candidates, too, you know. And you can run for the board yourself.

☐ Pay your electric bill promptly.

☐ Use electric power for more of your chores and your comforts.

☐ Report outages and dangerous line conditions promptly.

☐ Protect co-op property from vandalism and carelessness.

☐ Speak up for your co-op. Learn enough about co-ops and the rural electrification program so that you can defend it loyally if it comes under attack by acquaintances, newspapers, or others.

## 'Women Can Help'

**Here's how the women of your cooperative can help in its fight for survival:**

**—Coffee parties can be held to explain the rural electric story, purposes and problems of the program.**

**—Writing letters to congressmen can be effective when an issue is at stake.**

**—4-H Club work is an effective area in which women can work. Other youth clubs and activities that women coordinate are excellent places to get the co-op story across to our future rural leaders.**

**—Promote and assist with essay contests and special public relations projects to keep the story of our rural electric heritage in the minds of young people.**

**—Attend local, state, regional and national meetings with husbands to further their understanding of rural electrification and their local cooperative.**

**—Attend legislative meetings to understand cooperative legislative problems enabling them to talk more intelligently with friends and legislators about these problems.**

**—Stimulate interest in the formation of organizations of wives of directors and employees. Such groups could be of a social nature, but contribute greatly to local public relations efforts.**

**—Boost features of all-electric living at every opportunity.**

**—Women can sign and circulate petitions on various issues.**

# ...The Women, YES!

THE WOMEN have moved into the front lines of the battle for survival now being waged by North Carolina rural electric cooperatives.

Heeding the challenges tossed at them by speaker after speaker, some 65 women from throughout the state formed a Women's Auxiliary for Tarheel Electric Membership Association during the group's annual meeting recently.

Mrs. J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, was elected chairman for the coming year. Mrs. L. T. Gibbs, Rutherfordton, will serve as vice-chairman of the new group.

Its objective: to fight side-by-side with the men of rural electrification in saving the program.

Here are some of the speakers and words which stirred the women to action in behalf of their electric membership corporations:

● **Mrs. Norman Clapp,** wife of the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, who sounded the keynote for the new program. Stressing that women CAN and MUST take an active part in their communities as leaders in the co-ops' fight for survival, she proposed "a corps of volunteer women" who would suggest new uses for electricity and "answer members' questions on cooperative business."

"I'm not suggesting professional home economics people" but volunteers who would help the co-op and its directors "be a pipeline from the membership to its leaders." She urged the women to develop "a system of revolving responsibility so the honor and the work will be shared by many and be a burden to none."

● **Erma Angevine,** co-ordinator of women's activities for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, urged the women to work through stand-by committees ready for action when alerted. She asked each woman to make sure that the most influential persons in her community know about the co-op program and understand it.

Mrs. Angevine suggested tha the women keep tab on their stat and national legislators throug newspapers, magazines and th **Congressional Record.** "Comme cial utilities may help financ their campaigns—but you're th ones who vote. Your opinion count. Let your lawmakers kno what they are. Be yourself—bu write those letters. Tell the when you disagree with them an why. Thank them when yo agree."

● **Bob Scott,** chairman of th steering committee of the N. C Consumers Committee for Lo Cost Power, told the women: "Yo ladies—as part owners of you own electric system—can play big part in seeing that low-co power is a reality in North Car lina. You can do it by standing b your cooperative and helping it i its battle to survive the prop ganda and legislative blasts of th private power companies.

"If you do the job I know yo

**(Continued on page 23)**



**Mrs. J. J. Malpass**

. . . Auxiliary Leader

# 'Trying the other man's lawyer'

***We are 'trying the cooperatives' when we need to be making important changes in utilities rate-making procedures, says a member of the State Utilities Commission.***

AMONG LAWYERS, said Tom Eller, there is a saying like this: "In a law suit, when the facts are against you, try the case on the law. When the law is against you, try the facts. When both the facts and the law are against you, try the other man's lawyer."

This, the outspoken young member of the State Utilities Commission told a Raleigh civic club recently, is what's happening in public utilities reform just now. "Both those who administer the law and those who pay the bills are against the long outmoded rate-making basis favoring the large utilities in this state. So, it seems, we are trying the cooperatives and the federal government," he said.

**Eller hit** hard in behalf of changing the rate-making procedure used in this state from the "1898 basis" of the so-called "fair value" to a more realistic method. Yet, he said, the General Statutes Commission recommended only one major change: A change providing that power companies be allowed to purchase competing membership companies whether or not the companies desire to sell.

"The source of this recommendation is unclear. Apparently, it sprang from the General Statutes Commission itself. Unfortunately, this recommendation and the discussion it has provoked have virtually over-shadowed the entire question of reforming public utilities laws in North Carolina," he pointed out.

Still, he added, "the dispute has become so prominent that some appeal to objectivity is required. At bottom, there are three inescapable truths in the side dispute now raging.

"**First, the** low-cost federal government loans that we hear so much about are not only available to membership companies, they are also available to public utilities serving predominantly rural areas . . . Without federal aid and favorable taxation, a million or more people in North Carolina might still be without electricity or telephones . . .

"Second, this side dispute involves clear public policy, both at the national and state levels. . . . It was decided long ago that Americans in sparsely settled areas are as much entitled to share the modern advantages of central power station service and central telephone service as they are entitled to have postal service and roads to travel on. . . . Revenues from rural customers will not meet a conventional utility's costs of providing their service, much less pay a profit on the enormous total investment required. Therefore, if rural customers are to have service, someone must help them.

"Looking at it coldly, it can be said that if there were no rural public utilities service in North Carolina today, every urban customer would be entitled to lower utility rates. . . . On the other hand, if there were no federal loans in this state, and if public utilities were required, unassisted, to provide all the rural service now being provided . . . , the rates of urban subscribers would be higher.

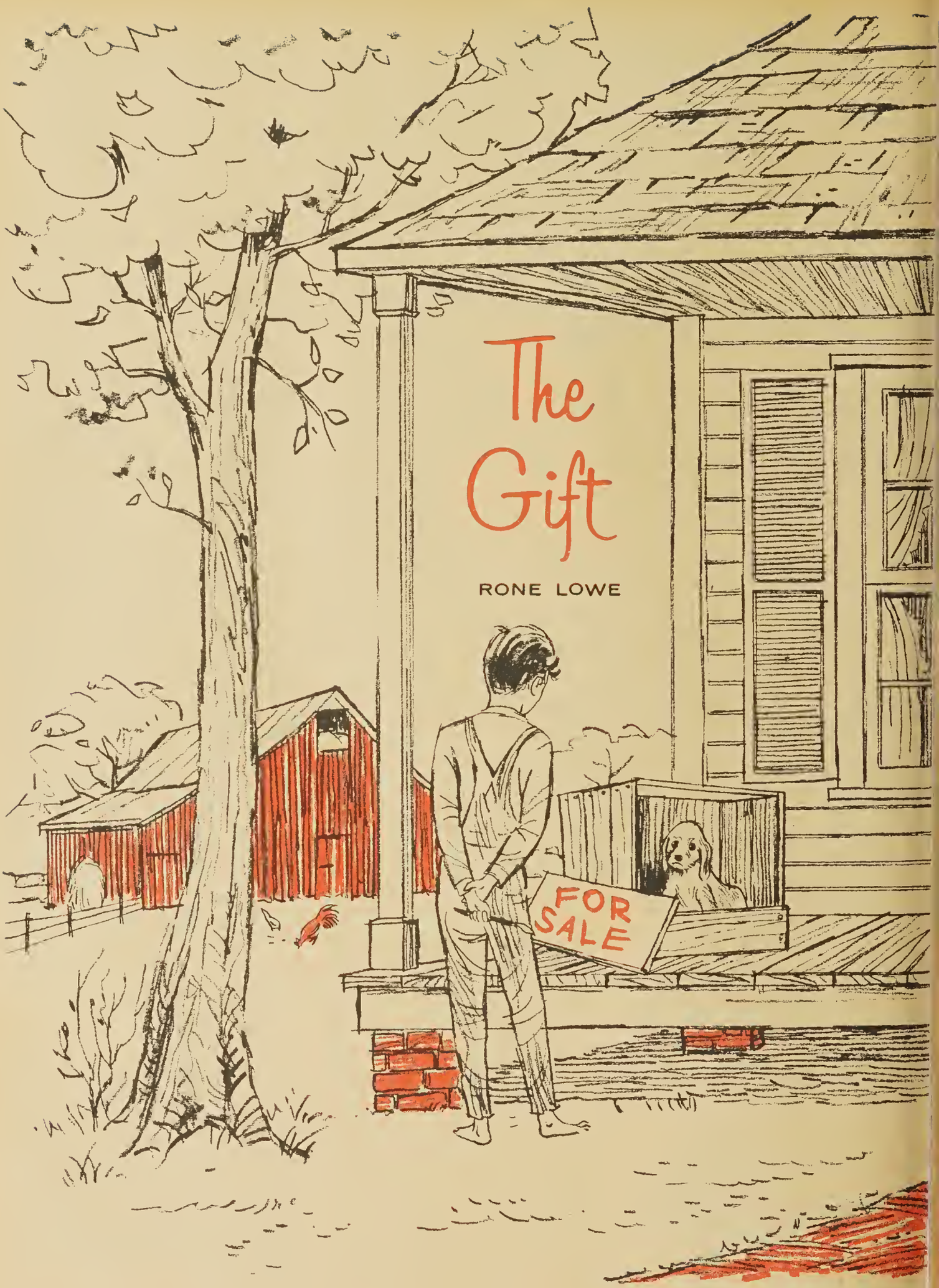
"**Third, it** is clear public policy in North Carolina that sound competition is healthy. The small company as well as the large has a place in our economy. . . . Sound basic competition should not be eliminated.

"Neither the cooperative nor the public utility should be allowed to duplicate the other's facilities. . . Neither group should be allowed now to condemn and take the other's territory, its assets, or its functions.

"After all, both these groups provide the same service and fill the same urgent need. They exist primarily to serve the public in their respective areas. They do not exist primarily to fight each other."

**Eller said** the basic question in the rate-making procedure is this: "Should the consumer pay the investor-owned public utility a reasonable profit upon a rate base computed upon the capital **actually invested** in the utility's property, or should the consumer pay a reasonable profit upon what it would **cost to reproduce** the property at the time the prices and earnings are being fixed?"

Eller pointed out that the Governor, Ed Hipp (who conducted a thorough study of the utilities laws for the Governor and the General Statutes Commission), all of the present members of the Utilities Commission, the League of Municipalities, Tarheel Electric Membership Association and other persons and groups all have said the rate base should be computed on something close to the utility's actual investment in property.


The Gift
RONE LOWE
FOR SALE

***Fuzzy was a very special dog. So there had to be a very special reason for wanting to sell him. Billy had the reason.***

looked down into Fuzzy's eyes, then had to turn away. My chest hurt and my cheeks were ret, but I didn't want to cry. Besides, I would soon be a young man, Dad said, and young men don't cry.

But this was another matter, ne that hurt. It had to be done. walked behind the box where uzzy couldn't see me and looked t the sign I had painted with d paint from the barn.

"FOR SALE," it said. Fuzzy idn't know what it said. He curld up in the box and went to eep.

"I'm sorry, Fuzzy," I said, most- to myself. "But this is the only ay."

Fuzzy was two months old, and e last of Maud's litter of pupes. Dad gave the others to his iends. He saved Fuzzy for me, cause we liked each other from e beginning. Now I had to sell m.

I turned and walked toward the rn, wishing my eyes would stop rning. The burning made them ater and when they watered I ew I was crying. Old Red, the oster, got in my way and I cked up a stick and tried to hit m.

The stick only kicked up dust at got into my eyes.

In the barn I lay down in the y and cried again. But even ter the water stopped coming, y chest hurt. So I got up and ased the pigs. Then I heard the r turn into the drive. I ran rough the barn and into the rd. Someone had seen the sign d wanted to buy Fuzzy. The ought stopped me in my tracks, side the pear tree. I watched as e car turned around and soon sappeared down the highway. e salt tasted bitter on my lips.

"Billy, come here." My mother called from the back porch.

I dried my face on my shirt-tail, and walked around the house. She mustn't see my face. My foot pretended to draw in the sand.

"Get some corn from the barn and feed the chickens. Your father will be home soon. Hurry, now." She went back in to the house, and I was glad that she didn't see my face.

The chickens crowded around me waiting for the corn. I tossed a handful of corn on the ground and watched it vanish, then saw their necks straining for more. They didn't have soft brown eyes like Fuzzy, nor warm fur, nor did they like to curl up in my arms at night like Fuzzy. There would never be another Fuzzy.

I went back to the barn and chased the pigs. I wanted to get tired, and maybe my chest would stop hurting. Then I remembered that Fuzzy liked to chase the pigs, too. For a moment I wanted to go out front and turn him loose.

Dad drove into the yard as I was leaving the barn. He stopped the car short of the house and was looking over his shoulder at the box where Fuzzy was sleeping. I ducked back into the barn.

"Billy," he called. Then he called Mom.

She came out the front door, wiping her hands on the clean apron. They talked in the yard. Mom was shaking her head and Dad was pointing at the sign on the box. He called me again. I waited until his voice was angry. Then I came out.

"Did you do that, Billy?" he said, kneeling to see my face. I shook my head and knew that I was crying again. "But why, son?"

I shook my head because the words wouldn't come out. I wanted to pull away from him. He wouldn't let me.

"Don't you like Fuzzy?" he said. I nodded.

"Well, why do you want to sell him?" His voice was calm and understanding. The knot stayed in my throat.

After a moment, he said, "Do you need some money? Is that why you want to sell him?" I nodded my head again. A new hope was burning in my chest. "How much do you need?" he said.

I reached in my overall pocket and pulled out the torn piece of paper and handed it to him. At first he smiled, then water came into his eyes. He looked at Mom, then folded the paper in his hand.

"This is private, between me and Billy."

Mom turned and walked quickly into the house.

Dad got Fuzzy and handed him to me. I hugged him tightly, burying my face in his fur.

"Is that enough?" He held out a five dollar bill.

"Yes, sir," I said. The pain in my chest had stopped. "Thank you, sir."

He gave the torn piece of paper back to me, and I put it in my pocket with the money. After that I walked back to the barn with Fuzzy in my arms. When we were both settled deep in the hay I took out the paper again. I had torn it from a magazine, but remembered most of the words by heart. I read it again.

It said, "What are you giving your mother for Mother's Day?" And down below was a picture of the prettiest red hat I had ever seen. ◄

# There's More To Light Than Seeing

IN the "dark ages" of home decorating, a lamp offered two alternatives: You could turn it off (total darkness) or snap it on (full glare).

Today, the curtain has risen on a new drama for the home . . . the art of lighting. Decorators have borrowed a few handsome tricks from theatrical lighting designers that shed a new light on home decorating.

Your rooms can now be a stage setting for you . . . lights that dim at the turn of a dial . . . luminous ceilings . . . draperies of glittering light.

With clever planning you can point up your choice pieces of furniture, skillfully provide pools of light in reading areas, supply low-key lighting for a quiet chat.

Here are some ideas you can light upon for your own home.

When your guests arrive, they'll enjoy walking into a warmly lit foyer. Here light should be radiant, but not glaring. Women particularly will be pleased by the light that shows off their clothes when they "make an entrance."

If you have a painting you're proud of, use a device borrowed from the theater—a concealed spotlight from above—to call attention to it. And the cabinet that holds china can have shelf lighting to pinpoint your beautiful dinnerware.

Experts recently brought to light this fact that made news:

We need more illumination during the day than at night. They tell us that the brighter the sunlight, the more interior light we need.

Ever read during the day next to a window? You lift your eyes from the book, glance out at the light and then back to the page. The type dances, and sometimes you see geometric patterns whirling in brilliant colors. It's an amusing optical illusion, but tough on the eyes.

You may feel the room has plenty of light, but compared to the sunlight outdoors, the room is dim.

In the early days of the theater directors lowered metal shields over footlight candles to reduce the glare.

But you can select any level of light, from off to bright and every degree in between. You just turn a decorative knob to work the magic. Fluorescent lights, Victorian globe lamps, or a modern contraption of driftwood, all can be operated, depending on your preference. No special lamps are necessary.

No one would be satisfied with a record player or radio that is played only at full blast. Now lights also can be tuned on gradually than turned on abruptly.

Tinted bulbs, currently making their way into the home, also come from an early theatrical custom. Colored bottles were placed in front of flickering footlights to create an atmosphere.

A love scene might be viewed through rose-colored bottles or the spook scene in Hamlet through an eerie green. The same principle applies to the home. You may want a warm yellow light on the sun porch, or a pink light in the dressing room. Tinted bulbs now do the trick.

In the past, homemakers have given bathroom lighting little attention. The usual method is the

)ulb, covered with a half-globe, )laced over the medicine chest. The light it casts creates shadows hat get in the way of the woman applying makeup or the man shaving.

To solve this problem, lighting designers have borrowed another device from the theater. They edge your medicine chest with ight, like a backstage dressing able. A special control throws a )right light when the man of the house shaves or a dim one when nilady wants a restful soak in he tub.

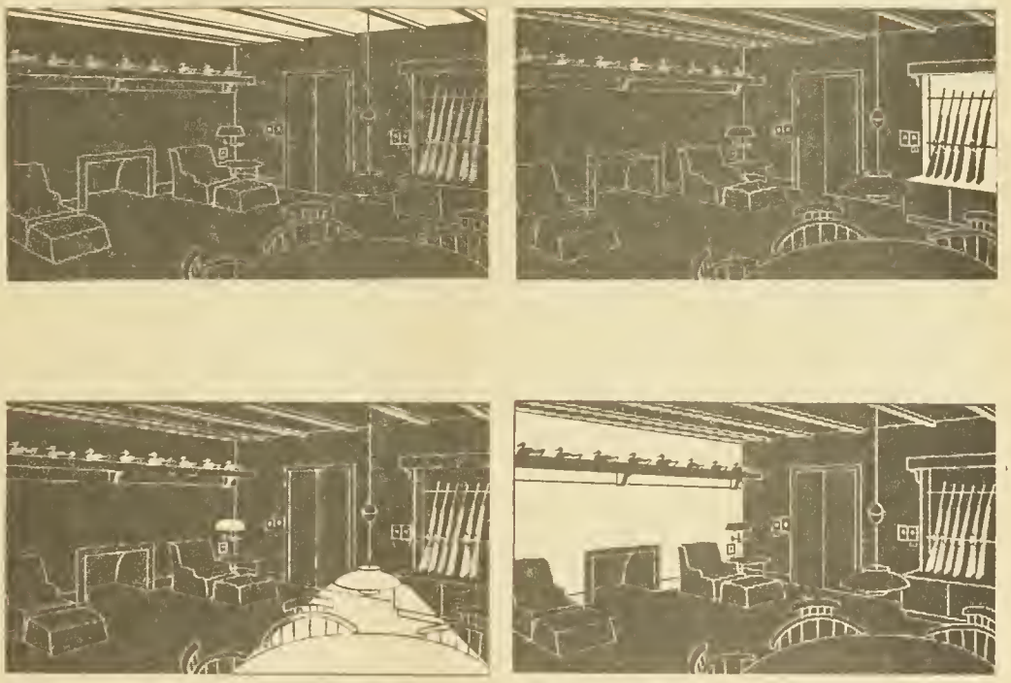
Lighting in the kitchen, too, deserves more attention. How can he cook tell if the roast is brown f the light is so bad she can't listinguish brown from pink from )lack? A luminous ceiling gives equal illumination to every square nch of the kitchen.

Despite all advances, we have et to take full advantage of the implest benefits of modern lighting. Too many homemakers still re not aware of the enormous lifference handsome lighting can nake in an ordinary room.

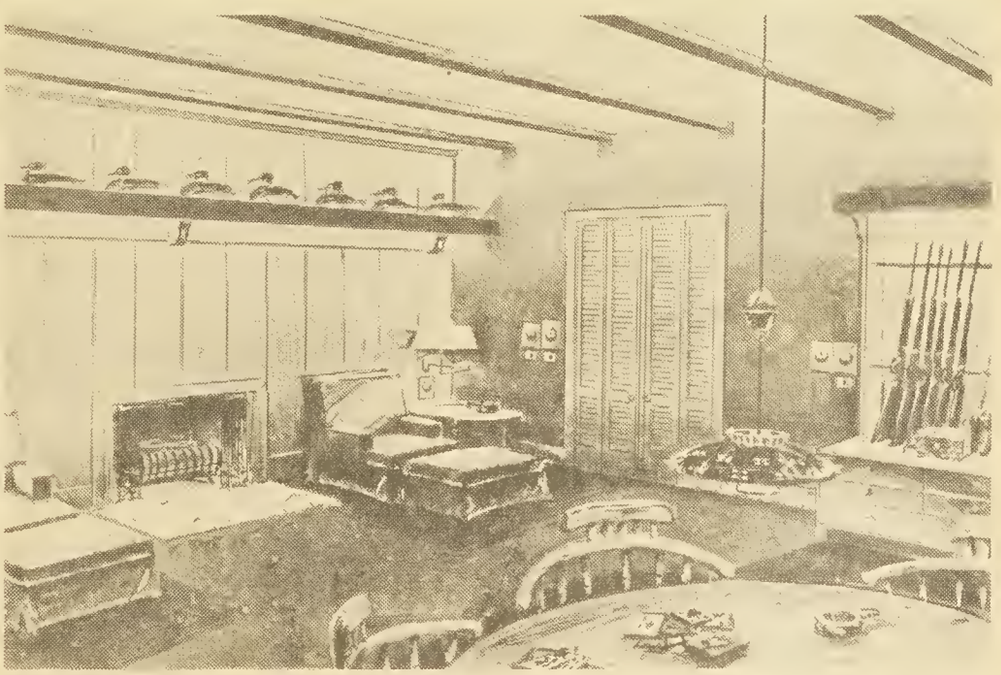
Too many people move into a iew house and meekly accept the rovided lighting. The average uilder's lighting outlay is a neager $50. It covers the cost of 2.2 fixtures, whereas the recommended minimum for a three-bedoom house is $300 and calls for t least 25 fixtures!

As a decorative art, lighting is oming in to its own.

The gift of handsome lighting is ours for the asking, limited only y imagination and taste. When ou decorate your home, don't nake light of home lighting. For here's more to light than seeing.



Four kinds of lighting illuminate this modern game room. The ceiling of light illustrated in the upper left photo provides "area" illumination; the lighted gun case in the upper right picture is an example of "accent" lighting; the drop light over the card table, photo lower left, gives "task" light; and the illuminated bracket on the wall, lower right, lights up the side of the room and is called "perimeter" lighting.



Put four kinds of lighting together and you have a well-lighted room.

# For Mother Only:

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Jennie Layne

A HINT for Mothers Only: Need an excuse to get Dad by the appliance store to look at that new appliance you've been wanting? Look no further—the best excuse possible is coming up May 12—Mother's Day. It's a perfect time for you to drop that hint about the new washer or dryer you've been wanting.

Now—for those of you who've been sneaking a look at our hint to Mom: Why don't you be the one to put a special sparkle in Mom's eyes by giving her a new electric appliance on HER day? These worksavers will make **every** day hers.

How about one of these for Mom this year:

- **Electric Range.** The new ones are filled with features which will add to cooking joys. Extra-fast surface units speed up cooking. Motor-driven spits for rotisserie cooking are common oven attachments. And you'll find the new ranges in a wide variety of styles and colors—including built-ins. One is sure to be just right for Mother's kitchen decoration and design.
- **Food Freezers.** These are almost a must for every rural family, in terms of being convenient and saving money. The new models give you more storage space without taking up any more room.
- **Washers and Dryers.** The new innovations in these appliances may be just what Mother ordered. For instance, washers are now designed to wash wools. Result: fewer dry cleaning bills. And the new dryers have eliminated the timer. They shut off automatically when the clothes reach the dryness level that you pre-set.
- **Dishwashers.** One of these could save Mother as many as 225 hours a year—giving her the equivalent of 28 days of freedom to do other things!
- **Small Appliances.** There's no end to other electric appliances that will reduce burdensome chores around the house. Some suggestions: mixers, vacuum cleaners, toasters, blenders, electric fry pans, automatic coffee makers, buffet broilers and knife sharpeners. Or add to her comfort with an electric blanket or an air conditioner.

One last hint: whether your gift is large or small, include a touch of frivolity. Though every woman wants practical presents, most women are disappointed if that's all they get. So even if you've decided to shower Mother with a practical, work-saving gift, tuck a pretty scarf or a bottle of perfume inside it.

## The Story of Mother's Day

IF YOU HAD lived several thousand years ago, it may surprise you to learn that you'd have celebrated Mother's Day—but not quite as it's done today.

Mother's Day in the ancient world was not the second Sunday in May, but usually the Ides (15th) of March—more famous as the day on which Julius Caesar met his fate.

The ancient version of today's corsage and boutonniere was the garland of leaves around the forehead—worn by every member of the family as they danced wildly in the streets.

To honor Mother? Partly—but mainly to pay homage to Mother Earth, worshipped by nearly all pagan peoples.

In Christian times, people honored "Mother Church" on mid-Lent Sunday, which became known as "Mothering Sunday." Soon they began visiting their mothers on that day, bringing cakes, flowers and small gifts along.

But it wasn't 'til May 10, 1908, that mothers were formally honored anywhere in the United States. On that day, a Miss Anna Jarvis sponsored a church service in her home town of Grafton, W. Va., to honor her late mother and other mothers of the community. Then she started writing letters—to editors, churchmen, Congressmen, the White House.

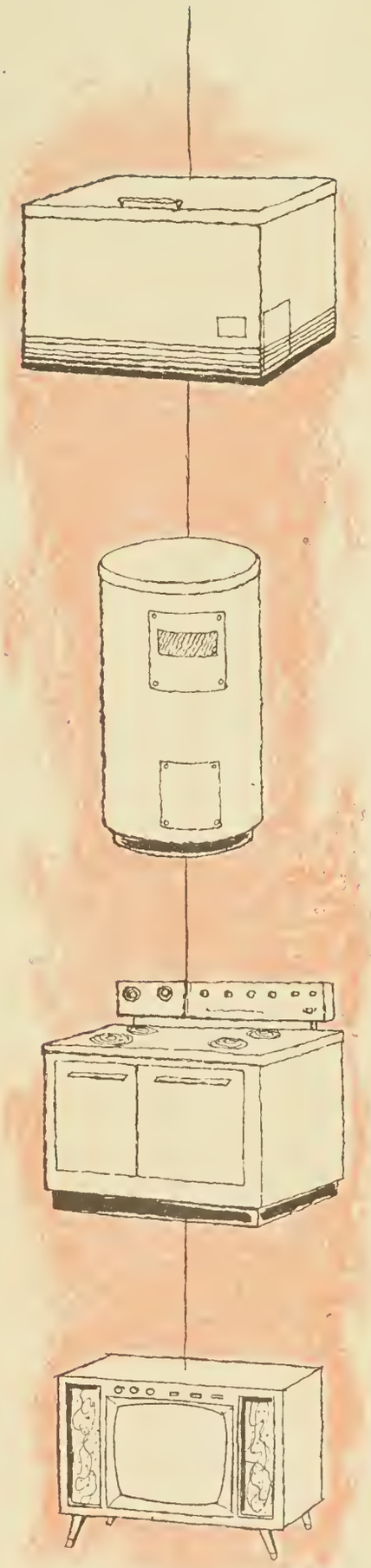
By 1911, every state recognized the Mother's Day proposed by Miss Jarvis. In May, 1914, Congress passed the resolution making it a national holiday. Before Anna Jarvis died in 1948 at the age of 83, 43 other nations had established a Mothers' Day.

Because they were her mother's favorite flower, carnations—red, white and pink—became the official Mother's Day flower. But today it's considered appropriate to use any seasonal flower in a Mother's Day corsage or flower arrangement.

# Big Appliance Year Ahead

*By CHARLES R. AIKEN*

*National Rural Electric Cooperative Association*



If you're a typical rural electric consumer, chances are that this year you'll buy at least one major appliance and one or more portable or housewares appliances.

This pattern was disclosed from the buying intentions compiled in the fourth annual market survey taken by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. The survey shows a substantial increase in the buying intentions over those of a year ago. Last year the consumers actually did buy most of the appliances they planned to buy.

When the buying intentions become actual purchases, the result will be $1¼-billion in sales of electrical appliances. This will be a real boost to the nation's economy and further proof that "rural electrification is good for all America."

Use of the new appliances will mean fuller use of the power lines and other facilities of rural electric systems. This will eventually result in new and improved services and lower cost power for you, the member. The new appliances mean better electric living convenience and comfort in your home. It is a fact that nearly everyone benefits from the sale of electrical appliances.

Highest on the list of preferred major appliances this year are the range, freezer and clothes dryer, in that order.

Of the portable and housewares appliances, the electric blanket is in greatest demand for 1963 purchases. It is followed in order by television and the fry pan.

There will likely be many purchases during the year that at this time are not listed as buying intentions. The large number of appliances which are more than 10 years or even more than 15 years old will cause some additional sales. The "wear out" or "break down" of an appliance is a possibility when it has been in use more than ten years. You may be one of the lucky people who has an appliance that continues to work almost endlessly. Over 300,000 refrigerators in use by rural consumers are now over 15 years of age. Wringer washers total about the same number which have reached age 15 or past.

How long can you expect to keep a new major appliance?

If you follow the pattern of the average owner, you will keep it anywhere from 10 to 16 years depending on what appliance you are talking about. This information was given by Jean Pennock, a family economist with USDA, as a result of many household surveys.

This means, she says, "that you may trade it in, sell it or give it away before it is completely worn out."

Many rural homemakers are changing to the newer models for a number of reasons. The change may be made to take advantage of new colors or styling. Often the change is made to a newer model for the advantages offered by the newer operating features.

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Suggested Retail $23.95 YOUR SPECIAL COST **$12.99**



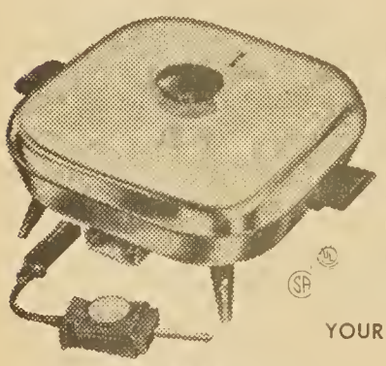




**4 TO 10 CUP AUTOMATIC PERCOLATORS**

Easy to use and superbly styledl Just add cald water, caffee, and plug in. Starts autamatically, staps when coffee is flavar-perfect, then stays drinking hat. Yaur choice af polished aluminum or brilliant stainless steel. Use on AC anly.

| | SUGG. RETAIL | YOUR SPECIAL COST |
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| A. STAINLESS STEEL with Flavar-Selector | $24.95 | **$13.88** |
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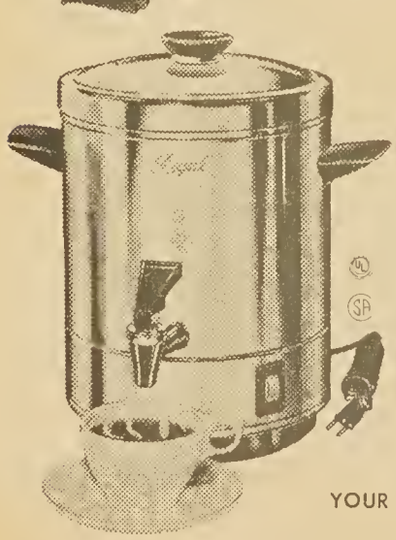


**AUTOMATIC FRY PAN**

Prepare and serve your favorite recipes with new pride and confidence. Heavy-duty cast aluminum in convenient casserole style, 11½ in. square. Easy ta use, just dial heat desired — na watching, no guessing. Fully immersible for easy cleaning. Complete with remavable heat contral.

Suggested Retail $21.95

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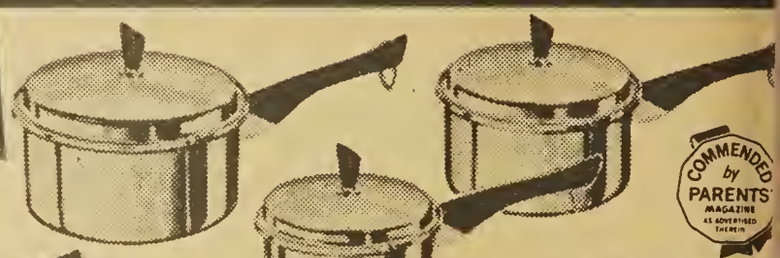


**AUTOMATIC 10 TO 30 CUP PERCOLATOR-URN**

Always have plenty af rich, full-flavared coffee ready to serve far any occasion. Completely autamatic — add water, caffee and plug it in. Stops when brewing is campleted, then holds at drinking temperature. Made af polished aluminum, it's light and easy to handle — easy ta clean. Na-drip faucet opens with a tauch, closes autamatically. Fully guaranteed.

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Cookbook and Cleaner





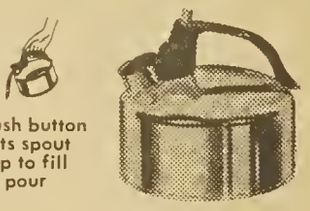

Suggested Retail $2

YOUR SPECIAL COST **$13.9**

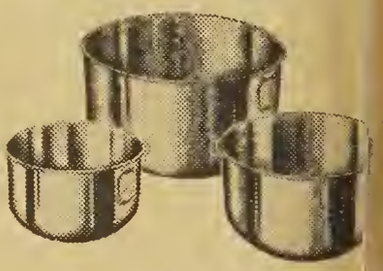
**IMPERIAL STAINLESS STEEL WATERLESS COOKWARE SET**

This wonderful new 9-piece cookware set lets you cook with a minimum f water aver LOW HEAT; helps preserve healthful vitamins and minerals . foads taste better. Bright, hard surfaces clean easily without scouring. Be tiful bakelite handles have handy hang-up rings; won't burn, turn or loos Set consists of: 1, 2 and 3-qt. sauce pans with cavers; 6-qt. dutch oven v cover; 10½-in. fry pan (3-ply stainless steel); recipe boak and cleaner.

**ALL ITEMS GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR**



push button lifts spout cap to fill or pour



**STAINLESS STEEL 2½ QT. SINGING TEA KETTLE**

The madern push-buttan tea kettle, smartly styled — safe and easy to use. Capper battam heats fast — cheery whistle signals when water starts to bail, saves time and fuel. Sturdy bakelite handle stays cool.

Suggested Retail $5.45

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**STAINLESS STEEL 1-2-3 QT. MIXING BOWL SE**

There is nothing handier for mix g. stirring, storing foods or ser g. Heavy-duty stainless steel wan't o sorb grease or odors — eas to clean. Ring handles provide non ip grip — simplify storing.

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**OFFER EXPIRES MAY 31, 1963 — ORDER NOW!**

# Sew Easy for Summer




4862—Sun-time dress with button-on capelet—a spring through summer duo. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 outfit takes 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

4986—Scooped pop-top and intern shirt. Printed Pattern in Teen Sizes 10-16. Size 12 pop-top 1⅜ yards 35-inch; intern shirt 1⅞ yards.

4871—Slimming sports separates — jacket, top, slacks, pedal pushers, shorts. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36-48. Size 36 jacket 1⅞ yards 35-inch; slacks 2⅜ yards.

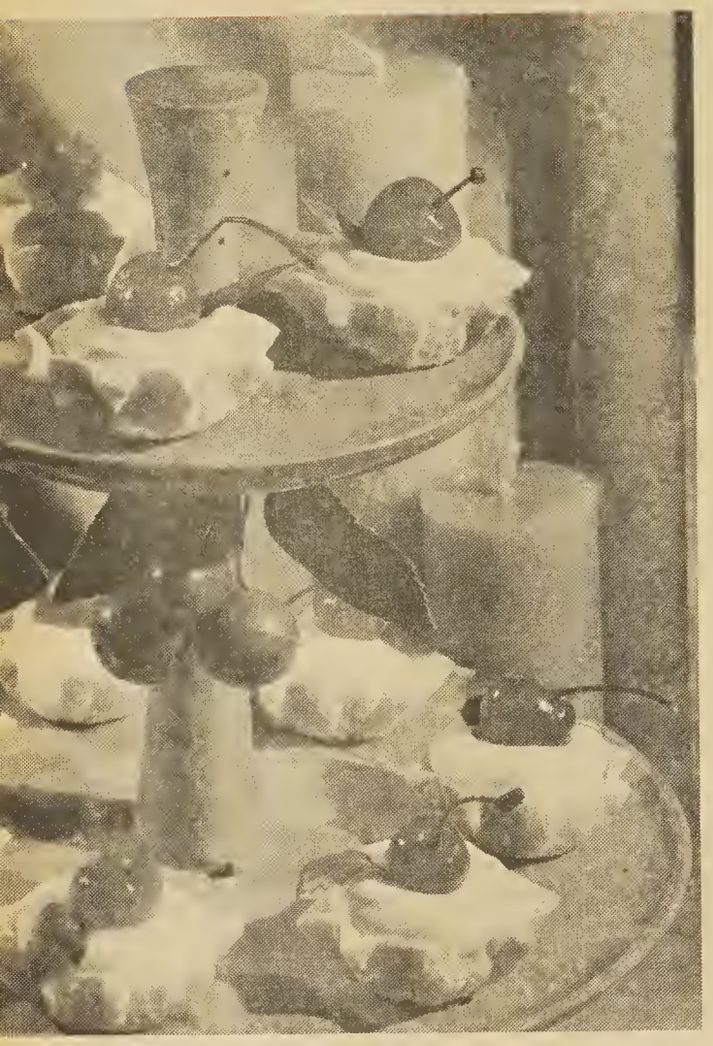
4996—Cape-collared casual with box-pleated skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 5⅜ yards 35-inch fabric.

9493—Smocking at shoulders is a luxury touch for your favorite shirtdress. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 5⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

9418—Scooped for summer with touch of button trim, easy six-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3 yards 39-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for each pattern to:
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Add 10¢ for 1st-class mailing
Extraordinary Offer! Get ONE PATTERN FREE—any one you choose in our Spring-Summer Pattern Catalog! Just mail COUPON inside the book to take advantage of this offer. SEND 50¢ NOW for this marvelous catalog—116 Printed Patterns, 304 design ideas.

# Cherry Puddin' Pie



Are you looking for a new recipe for dessert tarts? Something easy to make? You'll be amazed at how simple these tarts are to prepare and how gourmet they taste and look!

A time-saver? Of course! Petits Tarts are filled with a rich creamy-smooth vanilla pudding made with sour cream and pudding mix. The flaky tart shells, made the quick and easy way with pie crust mix, may be fitted over the back of muffin cups to form their shape.

Topped with brilliant marashino cherries, Petits Tarts are a colorful addition for your table. Each tart is small and dainty and very easy to handle when eating.

Here is the recipe, one you'll love serving your guests:

### PETITS TARTS

Heat oven to 475 degrees (very hot). Prepare pie crust for two-crust pie. For **Medium-Sized Tarts,** divide dough in 12 to 16 equal portions; roll into 4-inch rounds or 4-inch squares. **For Small Tarts,** divide dough in 24 to 30 equal portions; roll into 3-inch rounds or 3-inch squares. Pastry may be fitted into individual pie pans, tart pans or over backs of muffin cups, making pleats so pastry will fit close. Prick with fork; place on baking sheet. Bake **6 to 10 minutes.** When cool, remove from pans. Fill with Sour Cream Pudding (below). Chill until set, about 30 minutes. Garnish with marashino cherries, whipped cream or mint leaves, if desired. **Sour Cream Pudding:** Blend 1¼ cups milk and 1 cup commercial sour cream in mixing bowl. Add 1 package instant vanilla pudding. Beat 1 minute with rotary beater.

Rich, creamy tarts—perfect for a party.

---




## State Flowers

**7431—Fascinate everybody with this unique embroidery—so colorful, so educational! Flowers of the 50 states—use all for quilt, group for coverlet panel, singly for pictures. Pattern 7413: transfers 50 state flowers; directions.**

**743—Two quaint little girls who are very happy! You'll be, too, when you make this apron. A bit of embroidery—gay rickrack lend this apron color. Ruffle, bonnets that form pockets are same fabric. Pattern 743: transfer; directions.**

**Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to:**

**THE CAROLINA FARMER**
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**Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.**

**Send 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalog.**




## Newest Apron

## AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*



North Carolina handymen and homemakers don't have to gaze merely with envy any longer at beautiful photographs of interior decorating in today's garden and home magazines. Many improvements are as near as your local lumberyard or hardware store. A little paint and lumber, mixed with some old-fashioned elbow grease, can make the most humble home vie for compliments with its more expensive neighbors.

In addition to painting and repairing your home, many new types of conveniences are becoming increasingly popular. New homes are being built with different types of lighting ideas to increase the enjoyment and health of living. At first glance, you may think many such improvements are out of range of your budget and your ability to do the job. In many cases, you're dead wrong.

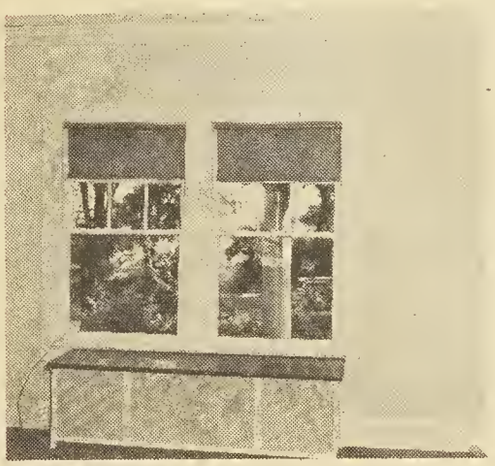
Does a fluorescent valance sound like it would be difficult to install? It will surprise you to find you may need only a hammer, screwdriver, saw, and T-square (a few additional tools will make the job easier, of course). The materials should be easy to get, but the cost may vary due to local prices and to quality of the equipment. These steps in the erection of such a valance are simple and can be finished easily in an afternoon.

Here are some tips. First, you will need a 1" x 2" wood strip the length of the window; a metal fluorescent channel the length of or longer than the window, with cord and plug; a 1" x 8" wood faceboard the length of the channel; molding trim (optional). Then, screw the wood strip to the woodwork, attach the channel to this strip by screws through the back of the channel.

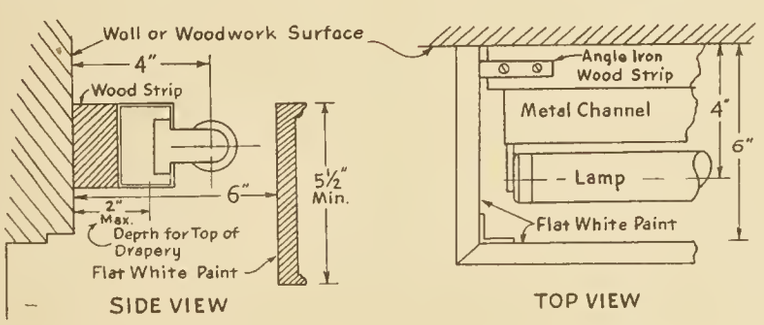
Attach angle irons to end pieces after putting these pieces on the faceboard. Then put the faceboard into position and secure it by screwing the angle irons into the wood strip. The electrical cord, with switch, will be covered by drapes to make this a "portable" lighting device.

Now, paint the faceboard inside to increase the amount of light and your window will be bright both day and night. You may paint the valance the same color as the room, or a contrasting color.

Valances produce a diffused light that's easy on the eyes because they eliminate "hot spots" of light. They can be put in any room, to accent its furniture and its decorations.



**The entire cost of building and putting up a fluorescent lighting valance over these two windows will be approximately $16 . . . and you can easily install it in an afternoon.**




Here are two views of an installed fluorescent lighting valance.

# Rural Exchange

Rates: 15¢ word cash with order Minimum—$3.00

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HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICES! Reds, Rocks, Rock-cross Cockerels $5.90—100. "JUMBO" White Rock Cockerels $6.90. Heavy Breeds Straight hatch $8.90; Pullets $15.95. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes Straight Hatch $10.90; Pullets $18.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets $21.90; Straight Hatch $11.90. Silver Cross Pullets $22.90. Golden Buff Sexlinks $23.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets $21.90. "CHAMPION" Pedigreed White Leghorn Pullets (Extra Large Eggs) $23.90; Straight Hatch $11.90. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Brahmas Straight Hatch $14.90; Pullets $25.90. Pekin Ducklings 12—$4.75. Bronze and White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—$12. Beltsville Turkeys 15—$10. C.O.D. Live Guarantee fob. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept, NCRA4, Virginia Beach, Virginia. (Phone 428-2255)

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Genuine Confederate Money, Old Money, Broken Bank Notes of all states and Canada: Confederate Bonds, Civil War Muster Rolls. Send Insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Georgia.

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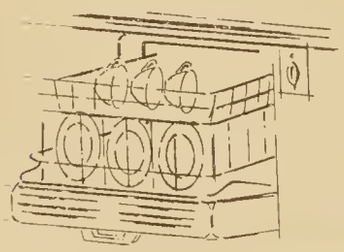
# No Dirty Dishes . . .



. . . for her. But after every meal you serve, you do have dirty dishes, lots of them.

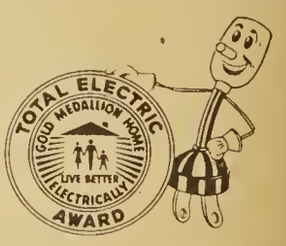
If you're still doing dishes by hand, you're doing them the hard way—the old-fashioned way. Let an automatic electric dishwasher wash dishes really clean—in water hotter than your hands can stand.

Imagine meal-time in an all-electric kitchen—from a well-stocked refrigerator freezer . . . to a cleaner, cooler, more dependable electric range . . . and finally to a time-saving, more sanitary electric dishwasher.



The step-saving efficiency of an all-electric kitchen makes meal preparation ten times faster, cleaner, easier. It's today's modern, convenient way, and electricity does the job economically.

Ask your rural electric representative or electric appliance dealer how you can up-date your kitchen the modern electric way.




ELECTRICITY—the heart of modern living

**NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS**

# WOOD STOVES: As Rare As Mules

Wood cook stoves are becoming almost as rare in rural North Carolina as mules. So are wood heaters, outside water pumps and the Saturday night wash basin.

Running water is about as common in rural areas as automobiles, and even such things as air conditioners and clothes dryers are no longer oddities.

Program planning specialists with the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service at State College have collected 1960 U. S. Census information on the percentage of rural households with and without certain facilities.

They find that electricity has reached most rural areas. The last statistics show about 98 percent of rural households with this necessity.

Radio, available in about 84 percent of the households, and television, available in 82 percent, also have blanketed rural areas well.

About 58 percent of rural homes have telephones, the program planners found. About 79 percent have automobiles, 67 percent flush toilets, 78 percent inside water, and 77 percent washing machines.

Only 13 percent of rural families use wood stoves for cooking, while only 20 percent heat with wood. In many counties, wood stoves are almost as rare as one-room schools. In other counties, primarily in the Mountains and Coastal Plain, they are fairly common.

Some of the newer conveniences are beginning to make inroads on rural living patterns. About 32 percent of the homes can boast of food freezers, 17 percent have clothes dryers and 13 percent have air conditioners.

## WOMEN —from page 10

an do, I think that over the years ou'll be able to measure your uccess not only in terms of dolars and cents in your family budet, but in terms of humanitarian ervice to mankind."

● **Kermit Overby,** NRECA's legislation and research director, rged the women to speak up on tate political affairs. "Women can help elect friends of the co-op's program."

The women also got a rundown on the various organizations and agencies connected with rural electrification.

Barbara Deverick, staff assistant at Blue Ridge EMC, explained the principles of cooperative organization. Wyona Johnson, education advisor for Davie EMC, spelled out what a rural electric cooperative is.

Rebekah Rivers, coordinator of educational development for TEMA, explained the functions of her organization. Mrs. Angevine described the role played by NRECA, and C. L. Ballance, St. Pauls, a member of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, told of his group.

Richard Hausler, director of rural areas development for the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, outlined the banking and advisory functions of REA.

Hostesses for the women's TEMA program were: Mrs. L. T. Gibbs, Rutherfordton; Mrs. L. P. Beverage, Burgaw; Mrs. J. L. Shearon, Wake Forest; Mrs. G. L. Whitley, Farmville; and Mrs. J. C. Brown Jr., Mrs. Archie Hathcock and Mrs. W. T. Crisp, all of Raleigh.


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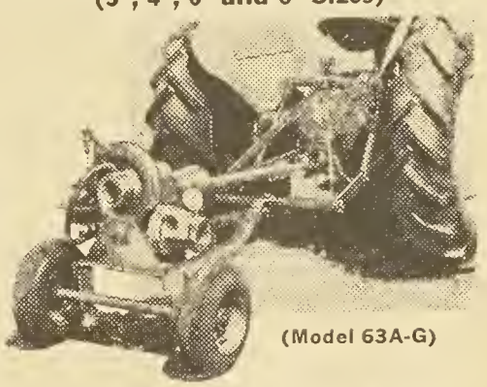
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In sprinkler irrigation, farmers depend on Gorman-Rupp pumps for best soil moisture content and finest yield. Pumps backed by the experience of more satisfied users than any other make. Gasoline engine and diesel-driven units also available. • *See our Distributor near you for irrigation engineering service, or write us direct.* 4759

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY

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Teen ROUNDTABLE

# What Good Traits Do You Value In Your Friends?

"A friend is a friend 'to the end.' The main trait I value is honesty. Sincerity, loyalty, courageousness—all of these tie in, especially loyalty. . . . I would expect a friend to help me out in a tight situation. Likewise, I would render my services whenever necessary. One who wants a friend, must first be a friend."

**Becky Todd**
**Warsaw, N. C.**

Becky is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Todd, members of Four County EMC. Becky is a sophomore at James Kenan High School and vice-president of her local chapter of Future Homemakers of America. She writes a weekly teenage column for the local paper and enjoys modeling and dancing.

★

"Truthfulness heads the list of traits I value in a friend. A truthful friend can be trusted with your most treasured secrets. Other admirable traits would be friendliness, courtesy, and a good personality. A person with these qualities would be a good and true friend."

**Don T. Mitchell**
**Route 1, Box 159**
**Westfield, N. C.**

Don is a sophomore at Nancy Reynolds High School and a member of the Future Farmers of America. He is the son of Mrs. Mozelle Mitchell, a member of Surry-Yadkin EMC.

★

"I value four qualities in my friends: honesty, because I want to believe they are truthful; sincerity, which is the key to friendship; friendliness, because real friends are friendly; and morality—whether they are the right type of person to have for a friend."

**Patti Wood**
**Route 1**
**Linden, N. C.**

Patti is in the eleventh grade at Pine Forest High School. The 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allie Wood, she likes skating and horseback riding. Patti's family is a member of South River EMC.

"I believe that a friend is one who knows all about you and still likes you. A true friend should be one with whom you can laugh and have a good time, yet also share serious problems and feelings. Friends should respect each other."

**Doris Jean Stewart**
**Route 4, Box 263**
**Morganton, N. C.**

Doris is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Stewart. She is a sophomore at Salem High School and a cheerleader. Her favorite sports are swimming and fishing.

## June Question

**"Should teenagers be concerned with world affairs?"**

**Gaye Howell, Route 1, Box 233 Warrensville, will receive a $5 check for this question. Her family is a member of Blue Ridge EMC. Gaye is a senior at Lansing High School, where she is a member of the Future Homemakers of America, the Monogram Club, and the Glee Club.**

**If you have a good answer, send to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.**

**If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.**

***Please Send Photo If You Have One***

### Do It Again

In northern Georgia, a tourist topped to ask directions. "Which oad do I take to get to Atlanta?" ıe asked a native.

"You a Yankee?"

"Yes, I'm from Massachusetts."

"Well, you found Atlanta in 864," was the gruff reply. "Let's ee if you can find it again."

•

### Supercharged Listener

Grandpa Groggs, wealthy and uite hard of hearing, decided at ast to get one of those "new-angled" hearing aids. Two weeks ater he stopped in at the store /here he had bought the device nd reported to the delighted man-ger that he could hear conversa-ion quite easily now, even in the ext room.

"Your relatives must be very appy to know you can hear so ıuch better," beamed the man-ger.

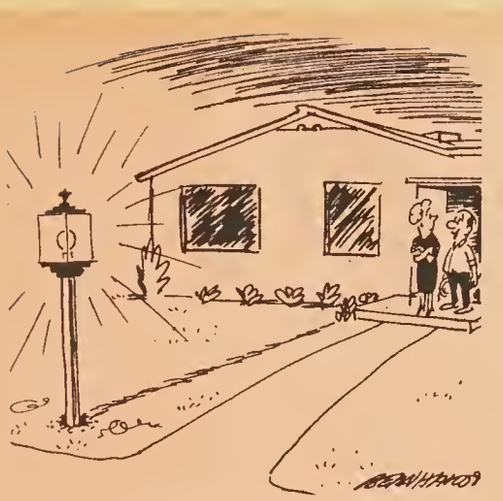
"Oh, I hain't told 'em," the old ıan chuckled. "I been sittin' round listenin' and you know /hat? I've changed my will twice lready!"

•

### Perfectly Balanced

A teacher, after explaining a alanced diet to the pupils, asked or a definition. A lad shot up is hand.

"A balanced diet," he said, "is s much food on one side of the tomach as the other."



**"The main thing is, it works. We just can't have the house lights on at the same time."**

# HALE!

### Universal Card

The stranger ambled into the farmyard and was greeted by the farmer.

The visitor produced his card and remarked: "I am a government inspector and am entitled to inspect your farm."

Half an hour later the farmer heard screams from his alfalfa patch, where the inspector was being chased by a bull.

Leaning over the gate as the inspector drew near, the farmer cried: "Show him your card, Mister—show him your card!"

### Victory

**Sign on apartment No. 1: "Piano for Sale."**

**Sign on apartment No. 2: "Hurrah!"**

•

### Undecided Now

The inmate of an asylum was about to be discharged, and he was undergoing the final questioning.

"Now that you've been pronounced cured," said the head psychiatrist, "what are your plans?"

"Well, I used to be a lawyer," the man said, "so I may go back to that. Then again, being a certified public accountant, I might try that for a while. I might try teaching, too. And if I find I don't like any of those, I'll probably go in for architecture or maybe piloting a plane."

For a second he stood in thought. Then he added: "Of course, I might become a teakettle."

•

### Wisecracks

**. . . We make it a rule never to lend any of our tools. We remember only too well how we acquired them.**

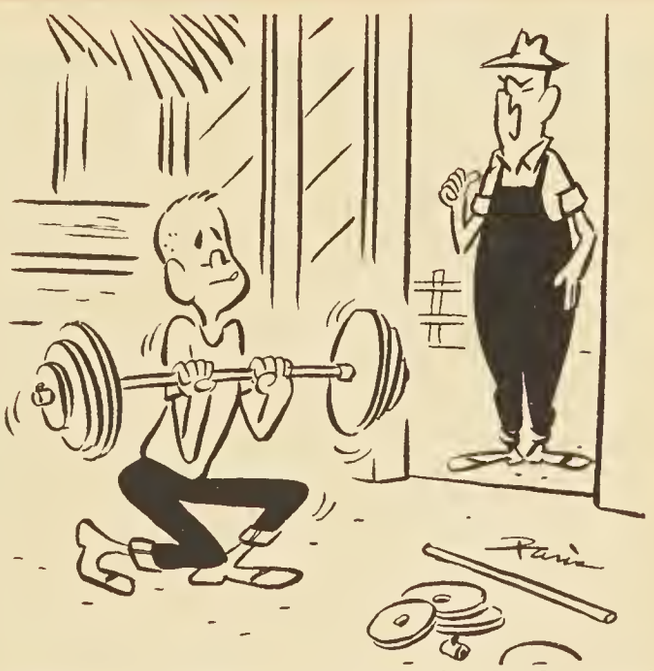
**. . . It's a small world until you start chasing your wind-blown hat down the street.**

**. . . The best thing to do for spring fever is nothing.**

**. . . Children seldom misquote you . . . they repeat what you shouldn't have said word for word.**




**'Brownie and I are learning to shear sheep!"**



**"There's a couple of empty milk buckets out here I'd like to see you lift."**

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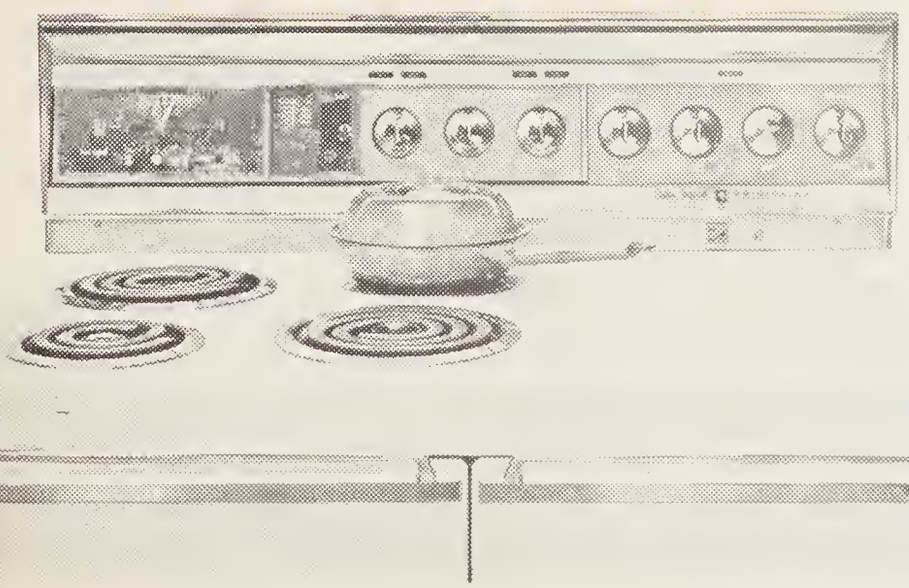
'63 FRIGIDAIRE

# PULL 'n CLEAN OVEN!!



Only Frigidaire electric Ranges give you the Pull 'N Clean Oven — no stoop, no squat . . . no stretch; no strain! Just pull the oven out like a drawer, then clean it standing up. ▪ These Frigidaire Ranges are the world's easiest to clean. And, they actually cost less than many ranges without this remarkable ease-of-cleaning feature. ▪ You can choose from 18 different Frigidaire Ranges in all! ▪ They're part of the Frigidaire family of dependable appliances, products of General Motors.

FRIGIDAIRE



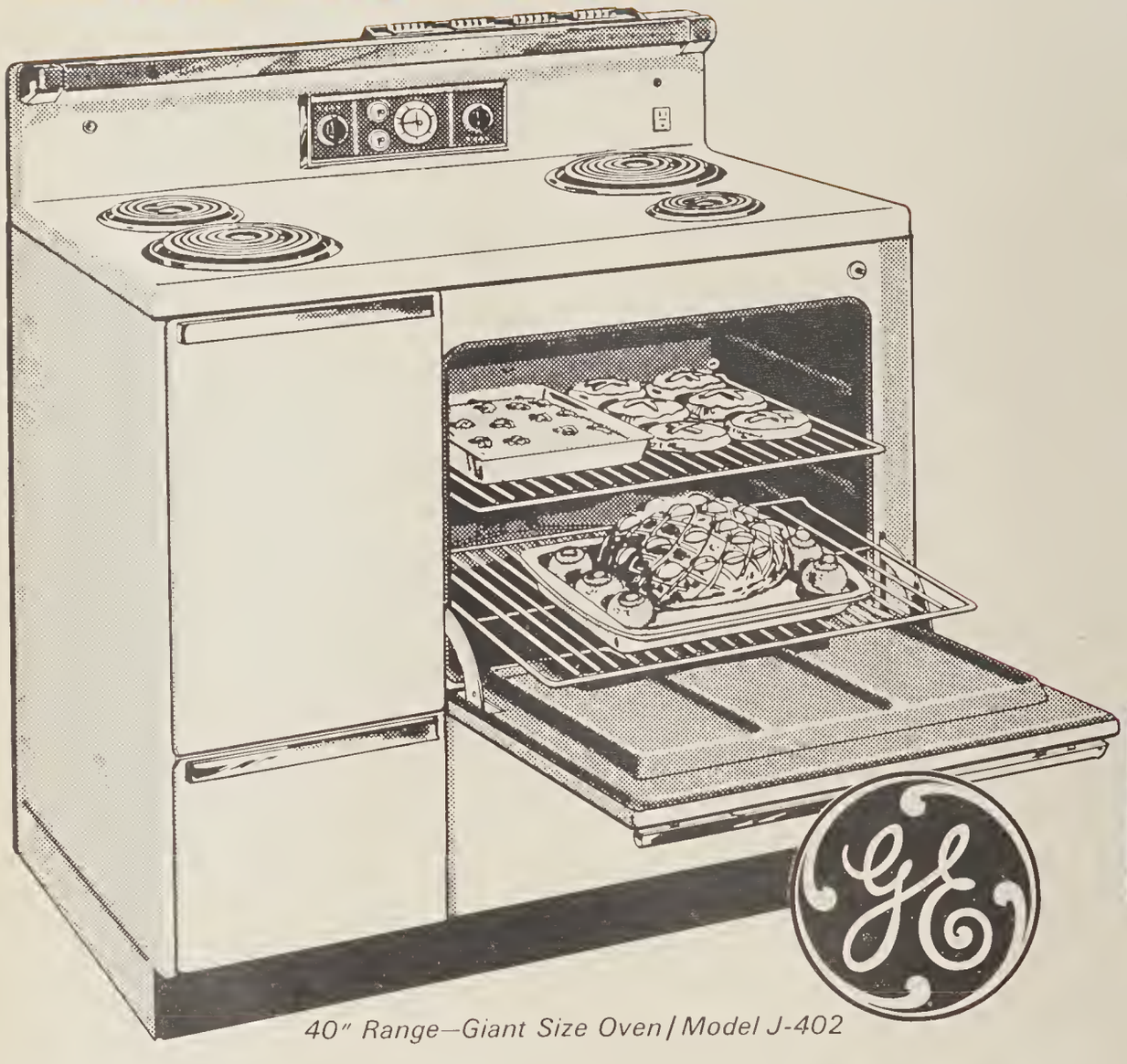
Every convenience feature! Speed Heat unit gets red hot in seconds. Heat Minder guards against scorched pans, boil-overs. Dial any temperature you want for surface units or ovens.

Model RC 75-63

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